

STATEMENT OF MRS ANDREW-LIVINGE REGARDING EVENTS WHICH
OCCURRED AT ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE, STANLEY, DURING THE
PERIOD 24th to 26th DECEMBER, 1941.

"On the evening of December 24th the fighting came closer and closer and our troops and machine gunners seemed to fall back around the hospital. At 2 a.m. on the 25th I moved into the linen store with Miss Gordon, Mrs. Fidoe and the other four V.A.D. 's (Mrs Buxton, Smith, Simmons and Begg).

At about dawn I heard strange grunting noises and shortly afterwards I saw several figures go past the open door. I went to the door with bare feet and hands raised above my head and was immediately roughly pulled out by Japanese soldiers. Others, including Mrs. Fidoe, followed me and they also were pulled out on the verandah. All the patients and staff were then hustled into one of the store rooms on the ground floor of the main building. In this room was a dead Orderly lying in a pool of blood and we were so crowded that there was no room either to lie or sit down. Here we remained over one hour before being removed to the Hall and ordered upstairs. Mrs Fidoe, whilst helping a patient, was struck by a Japanese soldier and at the top of the stairs another soldier hit everyone (including all the Sisters and V.A.D's) and removed whatever valuables they saw, tearing up three hundred dollars which I had in a bag around my neck.

We were now directed into separate rooms and I found myself with Lt. Col. McCurdy, Captain Scotcher, Mrs Fidoe, S.M. Knightley and approximately 20 R.A.M.C. and patients, in a small room. Here we remained from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. without water although packets of biscuits and one tin of condensed milk were thrown into the room during this time. A patient, Rfm Sweet, was bleeding profusely from a wound in the arm, having been shot downstairs a few minutes before coming up.

At about 5 p.m. Mrs. Fidoe and I were removed from this room and, in the corridor, joined up with Miss Gordon and Mrs Simmons. The four of us were taken to another small room at the end of the corridor where there were already four chinese women (wives of British soldiers). There were two mattresses on the floor of this room. Very shortly four Japanese soldiers came and took away one of the chinese women, who returned weeping after an interval of ten minutes or so. Another chinese woman was taken shortly afterwards. I believe both these women were raped. Later the Japanese ordered the "four English women" to come with them to bandage wounded Japanese soldiers - and we were taken to a room at the other end of the corridor. This room was partially destroyed by shell fire, the smell was appalling, and in it were some mattresses covering up the dead bodies of red cross personnel. Mrs Simmons was first made to strip and later was taken away; after her return five minutes or so later Mrs Fidoe was taken away and brought back after ten minutes;

and on her return Miss Gordon was removed. All returned weeping. I was not actually taken out of the room nor was any attempt made to rape me. Apparently at this stage the soldiers became alarmed and, after consultation, took us back to the room from which we had come. The Chinese women had not disappeared and we never saw them again. Several parties of two or three Japanese soldiers kept arriving and Miss Gordon and Mrs. Fidoe were taken away alternately and both raped twice. Miss Gordon, after the second occasion, was in a very collapsed condition and at her wits end and Mrs. Fidoe volunteered to take her place next time should it be necessary. I noticed that the door was fixed with a Yale lock and so closed it and fixed the lock. Other bodies of Japanese soldiers kept arriving throughout the night and tried to get in, but did not attempt to break open the door, and we were thus left in comparative peace for the rest of the night.

At daylight next morning we were taken downstairs and given chocolate and lemon squash. We were then ordered to clean the corridors, which were covered with blood and feathers. At 9 a.m. S.M. Begg asked us for news of "Jimmie" (his wife) and later a Japanese Officer informed him that the three missing women were dead. Mrs. Fidoe and the Canadian Padre went and identified three bodies as those of Mrs. Smith, Begg and Buxton. Later a dressing room was fitted up and all patients wounds were dressed. In the evening, about 6 p.m., a volunteer officer came from Stanley Fort and took Miss Gordon, Mrs. Fidoe, Mrs. Simmons and myself back with him to the Fort in an ambulance.

(Signed) T. Andrews-Levinge
J.K.V.O.C. N.D.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original exhibit B

Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED "B" REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CELRIC WILTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH
DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT Captain Legal Staff

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巻 香

アンドリュー・リーヴィング / ANDREW LEVINGE / 夫人

一九四一年十月二十四日ヨリ二十五日ノ間 スタンレー・ヤット・
ステアマン文字ニ起リタ事件ニ関スル ^{ANDREW-LEVINGE} アンドリュー・リーヴィング
夫人ノ陳述書

十二日二十四日、夕刻、戦闘が次ヲニ近接シテ来テ、我々軍
及ヒ機関銃等運ハ病院ノ周圍ニ退却スルヤウニ見エタ。

二十五日午前ニ始ル、ゴードン / GORDON / 嬢、フイドー

/ FIDOE / 夫人及ヒ他ノ四人、V.A.D.モ、(ビクストン、

/ BUXTON / ミス / SMITH / ミス / SIMMONS / 及

ビジック / BEGG / 諸夫人) ト共ニリンネル店(船ツタ。

祖明頃、我々奇妙ナブツラエフ物言ヲ聞キ、同モ無ク我々

數人ノ爲ガ戶外ヲ行過ギルヲ見タ。我々素足デ頭ノ上ニ

タヲ着ゲテ戸口ノ所迄行ツタ。スルト忽チ其々ニテ數名

ノ日本兵ニヨリ外へ引キ出サレタ。フイドー夫人其他ノ者

が我々ツイテ来テ、同様 グエランダニ引出サレタ。患者ト職員

5089 B

、全部が其のカラ本館ノ地階ニアル倉庫ニ押込せり。
 是ノ部屋ニハ人ノ死シタ病院ノ従業員が血地ノ中ニ横
 タリテ居リ、私達ハ非常ニ混雜ニテ居タノデ横ニナリ
 ヲ腰掛ケタリスル餘地ハ無カシタ。広間ニ縋ルノデ階段
 ヲ昇ル様命令サレシ迄私達ハ此處ニ一時間以上入ッテ
 居タ。フイドー / FIDOE / 夫人ハ遠慮ノ世話をシテ居ル
 間日本兵カラ殴打サレ、階段ノ最上段デ他ノ日本兵が皆
 名ヲ全部ノ看護婦ト義勇隊ノモトヲ含ム殴打ニ目
 撃シモハ何デモ取上げ、私が頭巻イタ袋ノ中ニ持ッテ
 居タ三百弗ヲ引裂イテニマシタ。

私達ハ今や離レリ幾ツカノ部屋ニ連シテ行カシ、私ハ
 ミク・カーディ / McCURDY / 中佐、スコッチャー / SCOTCHER /
 大尉、フイドー / FIDOE / 夫人、ナイトリー / KNIGHTLEY /
 特務曹長及ビ大凡二十名ノ英國軍軍醫西部員ト患者
 ト共ニ小サナ一室ニ入リツタ。私達ハ午前九時カラ午後五
 時迄、ビスケットノ袋若干ト煉乳一罐トヲ其ノ内ニ部屋
 ノ中ニ投ゲ込デ世貞ツタが飲料水無ニテ放ッテ置かれ
 タ。
 スウー一トト云フ患者ハ上ニ来ル數分

前地階デ射タレタ爲メ腕ノ傷カラ非常ニ出血シテ居ル。
 午後五時頃、フイドー/HIDOE/夫人ト私ハ是ノ部屋カ
 ラ觴サレ、廊下デボードン嬢及ニモンズ/SIMMONS/夫
 人ト一緒ニサツタ。私達四人ノ廊下ノ突当リノ他ノ小サナ
 部屋ニ連レテ行カレ、其処ニハ四人ノ支那婦人ハ英國兵ノ
 妻ハ居タ。部屋ノ床ニ二枚ノ敷物ガアツタ。尚モナク四
 人ノ日本兵ガ来テ是等支那婦人ノ連レ去ツタ。其ノ女
 ハ約十分位経ツテカラ泣キ乍ラ歸ソテ来タ。他ノ一人ノ支
 那婦人ハ其ノ後尚モ無ク連レテ行カレタ。私ハ此二人ノ婦
 人が孰シモ凌辱サレタモノト思フ。後ニサツテ日本兵ハ「四人ノ英
 國婦人ニ一緒ニ来テ負傷シタ日本兵ニ対シテ繃帯ヲ巻
 ク様ニ命令シ、私達ハ廊下ノ他ノ端ノ部屋ニ連レテ行カ
 レタ。此ノ部屋ハ一部分砲火ニヨツテ破壊サレ、臭気臭ヲ
 突キ、シカモ其處ニハ赤十字職員ノ死体ヲ包ニダ敷物が
 幾ツカアツタ。ニモンズ/SIMMONS/夫人ガカーニ衣服ヲ
 脱ガサレ、次イデ連レテ行カレタ。彼女ガ五分許リシテ歸
 ツテカラス、フイドー/HIDOE/夫人ガ連レテ行カレ十分後ニ連
 レ戻サレタ。ソシテ彼女ガ戻ルトボードン/GORDON/

5089B

嬢が連して行かした。比留キキをう歸ッテ来タ。私事
 実部屋から連し出サシモセズ、私ヲ凌辱スルヤウナ企圖
 モサシナカッタ。恐ラク此ノ時期ニ兵士連ハ非常召集
 ヲ受ケ相談ノ結果私連ヲモト来タ部屋ニ連シ候ニタ。
 友那婦人ハ今ヤ安ヲ消シ私連ハ最早再び彼女連ヲ
 見カクル事ハナカッタ。二人或ハ三人宛一團トナッテ幾
 組カ！日本兵ガヤッテ来テゴードン / GORDON / 嬢ト
 アイドー / FIDOE / 夫人トヲ代ル代ル連ルテ作キ、二人
 トモ二回凌辱ヲ受ケタ。ゴードン嬢ハ二度目ガスニテ非
 常ニ衰弱ニタ。失セニバカリノ状態デアッタ。アイドー
 / FIDOE / 夫人ハ次回ニ必要トアラズ彼女ノ身代リニテ
 ラウト申出タノデアル。私ハルニエール錠ガ取付ケテアリ
 戸締ヲ建ヲ掛ケルノニ氣ガツイタ。他ノ日本兵ノ
 集團ガ一晚中ヤッテ来テ入ラウトニタガ、戸破ッテ入
 ラウトハシナカッタ。ソニテ私連ハ斯様ニシテ夜ノ残
 リヲ比較的平和ニ過ニタ。

次朝夜明ニ私連ハ階下ニ連して行カ、ダヨッシート
 しモニスカソニ、ヲ與ヘラレタ。私連ハ其シカラ血ト涙モト

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嬢が連して行かし。比日証キ作ラ歸ソテ来タ。私事
 実部屋カラ連し出サシモセズ、私ヲ凌辱スルヤウナ企圖
 モサシナカッタ。恐ラク此、時期ニ兵士連ハ非常召集
 ヲ受ケ相談ノ結果私連ヲモト来タ部屋ニ連シ来ニタ。
 友那婦人ハ今ヤ妾ヲ消シ私連ハ最早再び彼女連ヲ
 見ケル事ハケカッタ。二人或ハ三人宛一團トナッテ幾
 組カ、日本兵ガヤッテ来テゴードン / GORDON / 嬢ト
 ファイドー / FIDOE / 又人トヲ代ル代ル連ルテ作キ、二人
 トモ二回凌辱ヲ受ケタ。ゴードン嬢ハ二度目ガスニテ非
 常ニ衰弱ニタ。失バセニカリノ状態デアッタ。ファイドー
 / FIDOE / 又人ハ次回ニ必要トアツた彼女ノ身代リニテ
 ラウト申出タノデアル。私ハルニエール錠ガ取付ケラアリ
 戸締ヲ建ヲ掛ケルノニ負ガツイタ。他ノ日本兵ノ
 集團ガ一晚中ヤッテ来テ入ラウトニタガ、戸破ッテ入
 ラウトハシナカッタ。ソシテ私連ハ斯様ニシテ夜ノ残
 リヲ比較的平和ニ過ニタ。

次朝夜明ニ私連ハ階下ニ連して行カレ、ダヨツレトト
 しモニスカソニ、ヲ與ヘラレタ。私連ハ其シカラ血ト涙モト

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デ敵ハタ廊下ヲ掃除スルコトヲ命ゼラシタ。午前九時
ベツグ「特務曹長ハ私達ニミミ（復ノ妻）ノ消息
ヲ訊ネ。後ニ日本人將校ガ彼ニ三人失踪シタ女ガ死テ
居ルコトヲ話シタ。フィドー夫人トカテダ人牧師ガ去リ
テ行ツタ。ミ、死体ガスミス・ベツグ、及ビビクソン
夫人等、モデル事ヲ確認シタ。後ニ緋熊軍官ガ準
備サレ憲兵ト負傷者トガチ當リ受ケタ。タ刻
六時頃、志願兵將校ガ、スタミノ要塞カラヤリ来
タゴードン / GORDON / 嬢、フィドー / FIDOE / 夫人
ニモイズ / SIMMONS / 夫人及ビ私ヲ救急車ノ車
ニ此要塞ノ一箱連シ歸ツタ。

STATEMENT OF SISTER MISS A.F. GORDON, TERRITORIAL ARMY NURSING SERVICE, OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AT ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE HOSPITAL DURING THE PERIOD 23rd to 26th DECEMBER 1941.

"On the evening of the 23rd December Mrs. Fidoe and I and all the V.A.Ds returned to the Sisters Quarters (Dr. Pope's house) to find that it had been taken over as the Headquarters of the Canadian troops. Lt. Col. Home, Royal Rifles of Canada, was surprised to see us and advised to return to hospital. However, we stayed there for the night and returned at crack of dawn. On the road down to the hospital I noticed that the whole route was trenched and occupied by troops with machine guns.

December 24th was a dreadful day - we were shelled, machine gunned and dive bombed throughout. However we were so busy that I had no time to notice what actually was going on outside. Dr. Hackett arrived from the Prison Hospital with a view to taking our worst cases, eventually taking twelve. He also took with him Captains Lynch and Spence, Lt. Ashton-Rose, Dr. Balean and several orderlies.

All staff remained in the hospital the night of December 24/25th. I, Mrs. Fidoe and five V.A.Ds lay down in the Pack Store of the hospital (main building adjacent to the office). The noise was so terrific and the bombing so disturbing that we all returned to the main hall. Here there was complete chaos - everyone all bunched together in the darkness with Lt-Col. Black and Captain Witney. There was no further attempt at sleeping that night.

Just before dawn there was a terrific howl and shortly afterwards Japanese arrived in large numbers at the front entrance where I was standing with the V.A.Ds; the latter ran into the main building whilst I remained with the others in the main hall. Captain Scotcher was pulled out and shortly afterwards he instructed me to come out and put my hands above my head. They took off my steel helmet and cracked me over the head with it, searched my pockets, took off my red cross band and removed any valuables (watch) that I had. They shouted for everyone to come out and everyone did except Sgt. Parkin, RAMC, who attempted to run past but was shot dead instantly. They gave me the impression that they did not think that this was a hospital - that it was more in the nature of a fortress. We were all marched in single file into one of the adjacent class rooms, the patients also being brought in. Here we remained for an

hour or two, crowded and huddled together with no room to lie or sit down. One of our patients Lfm. Sweet, suffering from a wound in the back received another wound in the left elbow and bled profusely. Several of our patients (between 50 and 60 I should imagine) were killed during the day. After two hours (about 9 a.m.) we were marched in single file upstairs - dead bodies and blood covered the stairs - and at the top landing several Japs hit us as we passed. We were then put into different class rooms, I going into a small room with four VADs (Mrs. Smit Begg, Buxton and Simmons) where there were five Chinese women (wives of British soldiers). We remained here all day the Japs fixing up a machine gun outside our door, during the day soldiers came in and threatened to shoot us. We were given a tin of bull beef and a tin of milk between us; the Chinese women, who had more freedom, managing to get some water. A particularly bad lot of Japanese soldiers (five in all) came in at 4.30 p.m. and removed Mrs. Smith, Begg, and Buxton - these three we never saw again. One of the Chinese girls told Mrs. Simmons that they had taken out the three VADs to kill them and that they would return for us shortly - moreover they informed us that the Japanese intended killing all British (men and women) if HONG-KONG did not surrender that evening. Half an hour later several Japanese ordered us out and we joined up with Mrs. Andrews-Levinge and Mrs. Fidoe and were taken to a room at the end of the corridor, one of the Japanese informing us that Hong-Kong "now belong Japanese".

"It was a clean room and there was a mattress and blanket on the floor for us and a similar one for the Chinese girls. Fifteen minutes later we were ordered by a Japanese soldier, speaking English, to come and bandage wounded Japanese soldiers. They took us to a room in another part of the building overlooking the tennis court, where there were 5 dead bodies of Red Cross personnel. We were made to sit down on these bodies (it was beginning to get dark about now). A little later two soldiers removed Mrs. Fidoe and two removed me. I was taken to another room, where there were two dead bodies, and made to take off all my clothes whilst they removed theirs. Before touching me they apparently became afraid someone was coming and made me put on my clothes again and I was returned to the room where Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Andrews-Levinge still were. Mrs. Fidoe rejoined us almost immediately in a weeping state and told us she had been raped. We were all hurried back into the original room with the mattresses but the Chinese girls who had been there had now gone. We were left in peace for a short time only - three soldiers came in and took me to a small adjacent bathroom, knocked me down and all raped me, one after the other, and then let me return. Mrs. Fidoe was then taken and underwent a similar experience. Both Mrs. Fidoe and I were taken out a second time and raped as before. Mrs. Simmons and Mrs.

Andrew Levinge remained untouched. We were all now very desperate and discovering there was a Yale lock on the door we pulled it to, locking ourselves in. They returned several times during the night but did not force an entrance.

At 8 a.m. on the 26th two Officers and some troops ordered us downstairs where everyone was assembled. Here we were given a tin of bully beef each and some milk and were counted and checked. We four women were then detailed to sweep up all the feathers.

Five Japanese officers later allocated rooms for patients and allowed Orderlies to get everything fixed up for the dressing of wounded. We were busy all morning doing dressings, the Japanese providing food. One of the Japanese officers asked Sgt. Major Begg to come and identify the bodies of three women to see if one were his wife. The Canadian Padre, with Sgt. Peasegood R.A.M.C., went out and identified them as the bodies of Mrs. Smith, Begg and Buxton.

Early in the afternoon a volunteer British officer (Capt. Stoker) arrived from Stanley Fort with a patient and I asked him if he could possibly have us four women removed from St. Stephens. In the evening, about 6 p.m., the same officer arrived and said he would smuggle us out at once if we were quick. We returned to Stanley Fort in the ambulance he had arrived in".

(signed) A. F. Gordon,
Sister, T.A.N.S.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'A' REFERRED TO IN THE
AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON
SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT,
Captain, Legal Staff.

香 港

看護婦 エー・エフ・ゴードン / A.F. GORDON

一九四一年(昭和十六年)十二月三日ヨリ至六月ノ間 セント・ステファニス
大学病院ニ起リ事件ニ関スル屬領軍看護婦團所屬
看護婦 エー・エフ・ゴードン

A.F. GORDON 嬢・供述書

十二月三日ノ刻 フォート・TIDDO 夫ハト私及ビ V.A.D. ノモ
全部ガ看護婦・客上・ボーズ / POPP 博士ノ愛ニ歸ルトカ
カ軍司令官トシテ微聲カレシ居ルヲ知リカ。カガ英軍抗兵
隊討不ム / HARRIS 中佐ハ私達ヲ見テ驚キ病院ヘ歸ルヤ
ニ勸メタ。然レモ私達ハ同夜其処ニ留リ夜ガ明クシメテ
歸リカ。病院ヘ行ク路スガ私ハ全部ノ道ガ破壊ガ振ラレ
機関銃ヲ持ツ軍隊デ占メラシ居ルヲ知リカ。

十二月四日ハ恐ロシイ日デアッタ。私達ハ一日中砲撃機銃掃射
急降下爆撃ヲ受ケタ。然レモ私達ハ非常ニ忙ガシカ
タ。テ實際外部テ何ガ行ハシ居ルカ知ル暇トモ無カワリ。
ハッケット / HACKETT 博士ハ俘虜病院カラ最要ノ病例ヲ選
ビ事ヲ結局患者ナミ名ヲ選ンダ彼ハ又リンケ / LYNCH 及ビ

Ex 1591-A

Doc 5089H13

No 1

Doc 5089H

一團(食料を運ぶ人)が午後四時半に、~~SMITH~~
~~BEGG~~ 及び ~~BUXTON~~ 夫人を運ぶ。行つた。
此、三人の私達に再び見つかつた。此支那人、女、中、一人が ~~SIMMONS~~
夫人。日本兵が三人、V.A.D. 一人、ヲ担いで
運ぶ。此、及、日本兵が私達、庭へ用も無く歸る。未
だ、父から言ふ。語、便、被、等、私達、三、右、香港、が、
眼中、降、兵、日本兵、全、英、人(男、女)ヲ被、等、
ル、意、向、ヲ、語、。半、時、間、後、數、人、日本兵、私達、二、外、
出、ル、ヤ、ニ、命、令、シ、私達、二、人、ト、一、人、~~ANDREW-LEVIN~~ 氏
夫、及、二、人、ト、一、人 ~~FIDOE~~ ト、一、緒、ニ、下、リ、廊、下、に、突、入、リ、
部、屋、へ、運、ぶ、行、カ、リ、。一、人、日本兵、香港、へ、今、又、日本、三、前、
屬、シ、ト、語、。リ、。

其、處、に、奇、麗、ト、部、屋、に、私達、二、人、に、敷、物、ト、毛、布、ト、カ、リ、
支、那、人、女、達、同、ニ、様、子、ヲ、備、へ、リ、。又、今、後、私達、二、人、
語、ヲ、語、ス、二、人、日本兵、ト、未、ニ、見、傷、シ、又、日本兵、達、ノ、懈、怠、
ヲ、ス、ル、ヤ、ニ、命、令、シ、。彼、等、私達、二、人、ニ、ミ、コ、ト、ヲ、見、下、ス、建、物、
他、部、令、一、部、屋、へ、運、ぶ、行、カ、リ、。其、處、に、二、人、亦、十、字、職、員、
死、体、ガ、ア、リ、。私達、二、人、見、傷、死、体、二、人、ニ、坐、リ、。リ、(慘、度、暗、ク、ナ、リ、始、メ、

5089H.
Doc

數周展子事々が無理ニ押入らうと云ふカ。リ。
三六の午前六時、二人、將校ト軍隊トが和達ニ入リ、人々集
合シテ是れ階下、行リヤリ、命ぜり。其處ニ和達ハ、人々、和
達、一躍ト少量、年乳、是、且、頭、致、調、ラ、リ、和達、四人、婦
人、其、カ、細、々、ニ、云、全部、ヲ、掃除、ス、ル、任、事、ヲ、言、フ、コ、リ。
又、日本人、將校、ヲ、後、ニ、患、者、ニ、是、部、屋、ヲ、割、當、ニ、病、院、職
員、命、ヲ、總、ニ、負、傷、者、ヲ、當、ニ、ス、ル、意、ニ、整、備、セ、リ、和達、ハ、皆
朝、同、ニ、當、ス、ル、ニ、比、シ、日本、兵、ハ、食、事、用、意、ヲ、シ、リ、日本人、將校
ハ、人、々、~~BEGG~~、特、務、官、長、ニ、来、ニ、三、人、婦、人、ノ、死、体、ヲ、視、テ、其
中、一、人、が、彼、妻、カ、ト、名、確、コ、ス、様、ニ、云、フ、カ、タ、ハ、從、軍、牧、師、が、受、取、
軍、醫、監、部、門、ニ、ス、テ、~~PEASEGOOD~~、軍、醫、ニ、伴、リ、出、カ、リ、其、レ、
等、ハ、~~SMITH~~、~~BEGG~~、~~BUXTON~~、~~夫人~~、ノ、死、体、ヲ、見、テ、確、カ、メ、タ、リ。

6

予、後、早、ニ、志、願、兵、英、國、將、校、(ス、ト、カ、ー、STOKER、大、尉) 及、
要、塞、カ、ラ、人、患、者、ヲ、送、リ、列、着、シ、タ、和、彼、ニ、和、達、四、人、婦、人
ヲ、セ、リ、ス、テ、~~正、ス、カ、ニ、送、リ、行、リ、ニ、ト、が、出、来、ル、カ、ト、云、フ、カ、リ、~~
タ、方、予、後、~~將、校、同、ニ、~~將、校、ガ、一、来、ニ、和、達、ガ、敏、捷、ニ、ハ、道、ヲ、
モ、コ、リ、~~予、ニ、ヤ、リ、ト、意、ヲ、和、達、ハ、彼、来、ニ、来、タ、救、援、車、ヲ、送、リ、~~
要、塞、ニ、歸、リ、タ、リ。

(See sheet 19 of Reprt).

APPENDIX "F"

The following are extracts from the reports of the two under-mentioned Senior N.C.O's, R.A.M.C., who were on the Staff of St. Stephens College Hospital, Stanley, prior to and at the time of its capture.

1. No. 7259991 Sgt. H. PEARSEGOOD states:-

"I was posted to St. Stephens College, Stanley, on the 18th of December and commenced to open up a medical store and dispensary the same day. There was accommodation at that time for about 200 patients in the main hall and gallery of the college. The following day more patients and staff arrived from the Military Hospital, Bowen Rd. At that time the College was in telephonic communication with the rest of the Island through the ordinary telephone system".

"During the following few days patients, both British and Indian, were being received from Wong Nei Cheong Gap, Tytan Reservoir and Shushon Hill areas and members of the R.A.M.C. were drifting in from various evacuated collecting posts."

"I was informed by an Officer of the Royal Artillery at about 7 a.m. on the 19th December that the Japanese had landed on the Island".

"About the 24th December, to relieve congestion in the hospital, a number of the more seriously wounded patients were evacuated to Stanley Prison Hospital. A machine gun post was opened up about 100 yards from the hospital and later several new machine gun posts were placed even nearer to the hospital"

"Our food supply was fairly good at the time as we were getting supplies from the food dump on the Repulse Bay Road and later from Stanley Barracks. The water supply until about the 22nd was also good but about that date it was cut off and we had to make use of the water left in the tanks".

"On the night of the 24th December I heard an Officer shouting to our machine gun posts to stop firing as the Canadians were retreating and there was a lull for a short time. Then machine guns went into action from the College Hospital verandah and continued throughout the night".

"About 6 a.m. on the 25th of December I was lying fully dressed on my bed when I heard a rifle shot in the room. I jumped up and opened the door to see a Japanese soldier with fixed bayonet about to enter the room. He shouted out something in Japanese and I put my hands above my head and then he bundled me through the entrance hall to the verandah where I saw several other

members of the staff with their arms raised. After an interval of perhaps half an hour, during which time the remainder of the staff and the majority of the patients had been gathered there, everybody was moved into the same room from which I had emerged and I saw the body of Sergeant Parkin, R.A.M.C., lying full length on the floor in a pool of blood. He appeared to be dead when I glanced at him. We were kept in this room for about two hours and then were all taken upstairs and, after receiving one or two hits from a steel helmet and sword by the Japanese troops who were waiting at the top, I was put into a room about 10' by 15' with approximately 90 other men, at least 30 of whom had leg injuries and could not stand. Immediately after a Japanese soldier came and attacked those in reach with a leather strap, whilst another proceeded to throw live ammunition about the room hitting quite a number of people including myself, from which I received a slight head wound. Every time a Japanese soldier appeared at the doorway we were all told to kneel down (which was quite impossible owing to the number of people crowded into the room) and those near the door who could not possibly conform to this demand received a hit from a strap or rifle, whichever was at the moment in the hand of the Japanese concerned. As time wore on and our position was becoming unbearable owing to the congestion several people fainted we did at last, after several appeals, manage to obtain a jug of water and each received about 2 ozs. (This was all we received during our stay in that room until 9 p.m.).

To cope with the needs of nature during this long day necessitated the use of borts as urinals and later, people just had to relieve themselves on the floor".

"About mid-day there was great activity in the adjoining rooms which sounded as if machine guns were being mounted and one or two walls seemed to be blown down. About 2 p.m. what sounded like a fresh battle began in the grounds of the College and from accounts by the people near the window the Canadians were trying to recapture the College. This battled lasted a considerable time and it was at this stage that patients were being dragged out from our room and screams could be heard and then a shot (The following morning I saw bodies of people taken from the room laying either on the stairs or in the corridor). About 4 p.m., after several people had tried to jump out of the window, we were told to close it."

"Things quietened down about 4 p.m. and remained so until 9 p.m. when the noise of the machine guns being dismantled could be heard. I also heard the word "surrender" come from one of the adjoining rooms. A few minutes later about 40 of us were moved to a store room and were given water and cigarettes. We then made ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night.

"The following morning a Japanese Officer fell the Staff in and detailed us off for various jobs such as collecting the dead bodies, removing the blood from the stairs and corridors and piling rifles, steel helmets and respirators out in the grounds. Later on in the morning I went with Sister Fideo and the Canadian Padre, in the company of the Japanese officer, to the rear of the kitchen and in the bushes I saw a pile of something covered with a blanket. I removed the corner of the blanket and found three bodies huddled together, these I identified as Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Buxton, three of the V.A.D's of the hospital staff. I recovered the bodies and we all returned to the hospital".

"We were allowed to collect drugs and dressings, etc, from the stores and a treatment room was opened upstairs and patients allotted to other upstairs rooms".

"The water situation was critical, there not being sufficient to allow anybody to wash for three days and the water ration for drinking was of a dark brown colour. The Japanese eventually allowed us to fetch sea-water for washing and cleaning purposes." "On the 30th December the force at Stanley, minus a few R.A.M.C. who remained to care for the wounded in the fort, were all marched into HONG KONG as far as North Point Camp where the R.A.M.C. and A.D. Corps personnel were told to board a lorry and we were brought to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road".

(Signed) H. PEASEGOOD, Sgt.
R.A.M.C.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'E' REFERRED TO IN THE
AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON
SHACKLETON DATED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER
1945, BEFORE ME, (SIGNED)

A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

Doc 5089E

51592

軍曹 ジェイ・エイチ・アンダーソン

軍曹 エイチ・ブース・グッド

香

巻

次に述べる、ハト領以前及び當時セント・ステージ
ン大男子病院ニ所属シテ居タ英國軍醫部附
ニC. 082、二人、下記、下士官、報告カ、抜
萃デアリ。

セニ五九九九ニ号軍曹エイチ・ブースグッドハ言ッテ、

.....

次、朝日本人將校ガ醫局員ヲ整列サセ、死体ヲ
集メルコト、階段ヤ廊下カラ血ヲ拭ヒ去ルコト
ハ銃鐵砲、防毒面ヲ運動場ニ積ミデハ様ナ
様々ナ仕事ヲ命ジタ。後ニテ朝ノウチ私ハ
看護婦長フィドートカナタ軍、従軍牧師ト一緒
ニ日本人將校ニ連シラレテ炊事場ノ後へ行ッタ。
ソシテ藪ノ中ニ私ハ毛布ヲ敷ツタ何物カ、堆塊
ヲ見タ。私ハ毛布ノ端ヲヒデテ見タ、スルトニ
ノ身体ガゴツチヤニ誌込ニデアッタ。私ハ是等ガ
病院職員、V. A. D. ニ人デアリベック夫人スミス
夫人及びバクストニ夫人デアルコトヲ検査シタ。
私ハ死体ヲ受取リ、私達ハ夜ニ病院ヘ歸ッタ。

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Excerpts.

.....

2. No. 7262360 Sgt. J.H. ANDERSON, states:-

"Towards mid-night on December 24 machine gun and mortar fire increased and numerous machine gun posts were set up in the grounds of the hospital. Later on these posts actually used bales of hospital blankets and mattresses from the linen stores to build machine gun nests within six yards of the entrance to the hospital reception hall. Guns were also set up on the rising ground behind the cook-house and another within arms reach of the flag-pole carrying the Red Cross. The machine gun outside Brigade HQ actually had to fire over the top of a large St. George Cross flag, (the only other Red Cross available) which had been hoisted over the end of the tennis courts. Firing and grenade fire increased until nearly dawn but it was too dangerous to go outside to see what the position was as the roads and verandahs were caught in a cross-fire. Just before dawn on December 25 British and Canadian forces dropped back without warning being given to the hospital and the first sign of capture was the arrival of four Japanese soldiers at the entrance to the hospital."

"Lt-Col. Black and myself went out to meet them, followed by Capt. Witney, Opl. Noble and Pte Mooney, RAMC, were already outside under guard. The two officers, after their equipment had been removed, were taken round the corner of the building but the rest of us were lined up against the wall and had our arm bands inspected. One of the Japanese was sent back, apparently to report to some others who soon arrived, entered the main hall, and shepherded all the nurses and some of the patients out. As this was going on Sgt. Parkin, RAMC, who had been asleep in one of the rooms, made a dash for a window and was shot through the head. There were sounds of shouting and shooting as the Japanese ran down the main hall amongst the patients and any patients who were too slow in getting up out of bed, or who could not move owing to wounds were bayoneted or shot. Some of the KKVC tried to escape and others put up a bit of a struggle but they were mostly all bayoneted or shot. The St. John Ambulance Brigade men were all put in one room and systematically butchered, one only remained alive to tell us what happened. All staff and patients were first of all herded into one of the store rooms and later, as all survivors were collected by the Japanese and daylight came, they were taken upstairs and put into the small students dormitories. The women were in one room with some Chinese girls."

"86 patients and staff, including myself, were in a room 9' by 12' 3". After threatening us with hand grenades and warning us not to escape the Japanese set up a machine gun in the passage outside. After numerous appeals one of the Japanese fetched us a large jug of water and some dry oatmeal. That was all the food or drink offered to us until 10 p.m. During the day, at intervals, parties of Japanese came along and peered in at us, on most of the occasions seizing one of the men and dragging him out to the corridor. The bodies of 4 of these men were afterwards found bayoneted and tortured, the sounds of this going on could be heard in the corridor. Up to about 7 p.m. we could still hear the women talking."

"About 10 p.m. a junior officer arrived and allowed us to move out some of the walking wounded to other rooms, still leaving about 40 people to spend the night

Sheet 3 of APPENDIX "F"

of December 25/26th in the original small room, in which there was insufficient space to lie down properly. At our request the officer allowed us to bring up buckets of fire hydrant water but there was no sign of food and at no time from then onwards did the Japanese offer us any. S.M. Begg (a patient) whose wife was a V.A.D. asked me to try and find out something about the ladies."

"As soon as it was light on the morning of 26th December the Japanese collected all persons capable of walking and set them to cleaning up. They allowed myself and a patient to go down and get more water. During the cleaning up we found the bodies of the S.J.A.B. and H.K.V.D.C. The bodies of Lt-Col. Black and Capt. Witney, RAMC, were found in the staff lavatory and sitting room respectively, both had been searched and bayoneted or cut with swords. The bodies of three missing women were found in the grounds covered by a blanket. They had been cut to pieces - Mrs. Begg's head was almost severed from her body. It was not possible to make an examination of the bodies. Altogether about 60 to 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of staff were collected. Under orders from the Japanese a huge bonfire was built for the burning of the bodies."

"In the afternoon of Boxing Day the Japanese told us we could have the whole of the top floor of the hospital east wing. This was occupied and as much medical material as possible was collected. There was no medical officer left. Late that evening Lt-Col. Andrews-Levinge (---) arrived from Stanley with some of the H.K.V.D.C. and just before dark they returned with a small van and succeeded in smuggling the remaining ladies out to the fort. Also they promised to send water and food the following day."

"By Saturday 27th, the water situation was desperate. The Japs had left the building altogether and by disconnecting the hot-water cisterns it was possible to get enough water to last two days."

"For some reason the promised supplies from Stanley had not arrived, probably going astray en route, but enough food had been salvaged from the wrecked stores to give everyone something to eat."

On the evening of the 29th a Japanese officer offered us a lorry to take up to Stanley fort with the remainder of the wounded patients. This was accepted and as much as could be carried was taken through to the Fort."

"Most of the St. Stephens hospital RMC personnel were left at Stanley Fort and the remainder (12 O.R's) marched back to North Point Camp via Lyemun Gap, eventually arriving at Bowen Road."

(Signed) J.H. ANDERSON, Sgt. RMC.
15/7/42

(---) (It has since been discovered that the officer was Captain STOKER and not Lt-Col. Andrews-Levinge).

(Indorsed on the margin of each page):

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'F' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME.

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

Ex 1593-A

Doc 5089F

ニ六三六〇號軍曹ジエ・エナ・デグーソレハ陳述シテ

ト有テ五日、恰度夜明前英國及ヒカデ軍ハ病院ヲ敵手ニ護スト云フ警告セ行ハス退却シタ。攻略、最初、合圖ハ四人、日本兵ハ病院、入口ニヤテ来タコトデアリ。

ブラフ中佐ト私自身ハライソトニ大尉ト一緒ニ彼等ニ會フ爲ニ出テ行リ。英國軍軍醫部附、フル軍曹トヘテ兵トハ既ニ監視附テ外ニ居ル。二人、兵士ハ武装解除サレカラ建物、角ヲ廻ッテ連テ行カラガ、私共殘リ者ハ壁ヲ北ニ整列サセリ。腕帶ヲ點檢サレタ。一人、日本兵ハ、明カニ他、連中ニ報告スル爲ニ送り返サレ、其、連中ハ間エテ到着シテ大廣間ニ入り、看護婦、全部ト患者、數名ヲ追ヒ出シタ。

セト、ジョン野戰病院旅團、兵士ハ全部一ツ部屋ニ入リ、組織的ニ屠殺サレタ。唯一人生キ残り、彼ガ私達ニ起リテ、次第ヲ話シタ。病院職員ト患者トハ先ツ第一倉庫、一部屋ニ追ヒ集メタ。後ハ生存者全部ガ日本人ニ依テ集メタ。夜明ニナリ時、彼等ハ階上ニ連テ行カ、小ナク學生寄宿舎ニ入リタ。婦人ハ一部屋、中ニ支那人少女數名ト一緒ニ居タ。

No. 1

No 2

Doc 5089F

ハナハ、患者ト私ヲ含メテ醫局員ハ幅九呎奥行十二呎三寸
一部屋ニ居ル。

十二月十六日、朝明ラナルヤ否ヤ日本人ハ步行、出来ル者ヲ佐不
トテ掃除サセリ。彼等ハ私ト一人、患者ニ下リテ行ッテ、水ヲ持ッテ
来セリ。掃除中私達ハセント・ジーン野戰病院旅團ト香港、
ロ、シノ死体ヲ見ッケリ。英國軍軍醫部所屬、ブライノ中佐
及ビウイストー大尉、死体ハ夫々司令部便所ト居間で見ッ
カヘリ。双方とも身體ヲ搜索サレ、銃劍ヲ刺サルカ、刀劍ヲ
斬ラレテ居リ。三人、行衛不明婦人、死体ハ運動場ニ毛
布ニ包マレテ居リ。彼等ハブタヅタニ斬リ、苛ミ、ベツグ夫
人、頭、如キハ殆ド胴体カラ切離サレテ居リ。身體ヲ檢
證スルコトハ不可能デアリ。全部テ患者、約六十乃至七
十、死体及ビ病院職員、二十五、死体ガ集メラレタリ。日
本、命令デ大竪其火ガ死体ヲ焼リ、為ニ作ラレタリ。